

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1801.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE (Via New-York.)

MADRID, November 4.

SOME particulars are at present reported here, respecting the sickness which has depopulated Andalusia.

At Cadix it blew a strong easterly wind, which being over a burning part of the country augmented the excessive heat of the summer, whereby the atmosphere was well pre-disposed to receive the sickness, but by no means was the cause of it; the greatest part of the physicians in Cadix were wrongfully impressed with this opinion, and therefore applied the wrong remedies, which augmented the mortality.

On the 5th of August an American vessel entered the harbour of Cadix; the log-book of the captain mentions that during the passage three men died on board, of the yellow fever; the crew coming on shore went into the neighbouring streets and taverns, the sailors soon spread more and more through the whole city; all died of the sickness except the mate; which soon after showed itself amongst the inhabitants of the city, and there was not a house into which the infection did not penetrate. The terror spread on all sides, many of the inhabitants not knowing that they had the yellow fever already in their body, fled to the Real Isla de Leon, Chiclana, Port-Royal and Port-Santa-Maria; from whence they dispersed further to Xeres, St. Lucar and Savilla: not only those emigrants got the disorder, but the same was manifested itself pretty soon in the aforesaid places. Since the 12th of August until the 1st November, have died of this sickness, to wit:

At Cadix which contained 68,000 souls, 16,000; the Real de Leon contains 32,000 and has 8,000 dead; Port-Royal and Chiclana contain each 10,000 souls and have lost 3,000 each; Port-Santa-Maria contains 15,000 and has 4,000 dead; St. Lucar 18,000, 4,000 dead; Rota 6,000 has 1,500 dead; Sevilla contains 100,000 has 30,000 dead—so that these nine cities containing 279,000 souls have lost 79,500 souls.

It is here published by authority that the sickness was not extended to the borders of El Ramaduro.

VIENNA, December 27.

General Moreau has concluded an armistice with the archduke Charles, for 30 days. The archduke arrived here at nine o'clock this day, with the news; and the removal of the court and the Imperial family was put off in consequence of it.—We are assured that the preliminaries of peace between the plenipotentiaries of the archduke Charles and gen. Moreau are already signed. The conclusion of an armistice, while the negotiations for the definitive treaty are going forward, is in certain respects favourable to the French.

FRANCE.

Extrait of the official Journal D'Moniteur, Paris, January 2.

Government this evening received very important dispatches from the army of the Rhine. The time which they arrived, and their length render it impossible for us to send off the number of this day to the departments; but these dispatches are of so interesting a nature that we think it our duty to give short notice of them to such of our subscribers as do not reside at Paris, that they may participate in the happy intelligence as early as possible. It is as follows:

The general of division, Desolles, chief of the staff of the army of Rhine, in a letter addressed to the minister at war, dated December 25, head quarters at Steyer, announces that general Legourbe has taken four or five hundred prisoners, and that general Desolles had entered Steyer, where the enemy abandoned 17 pieces of cannon, and nearly four thousand prisoners, &c.

"We have every where found immense magazines; the loss of the enemy in ammunition and baggage is prodigious. At Linz we found 10,000 bbls. of wheat and 25,000 sacks of oats. We are marching against Erlach, and every thing announces that the Austrians are going to rally themselves on the Danube, and perhaps under the walls of Vienna.

In a second letter of the 26th ult. dated also at Steyer, general Desolles informs the minister at war, that the archduke Charles had proposed to gen. Desolles an armistice, announcing to him that the emperor was to send (envoyer) a courier to countenance him with orders to sign a peace.

The character of the archduke Charles and his known good faith were fair pledges of the emperor's desire to terminate the war. He was besides induced to this measure by the deplorable state of his army, having lost in 30 days 70 leagues of

ground, 25,000 prisoners, 12 or 13,000 killed or wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines, was no longer able to keep our army from conquering all Austria, and dictating laws to the emperor himself, even in his capital.

"The commander in chief, in accepting the armistice, thought, that to stop amidst the most brilliant victories, was conforming to that character of moderation by which the chief consul has made himself known to all Europe.

"The armistice was signed at Steyer, Dec. 25; it contains 17 articles, the provisions of which are of such a nature, that they will enable us, even if it should be broken to recommence the war with great advantages, and particularly with great security.

"The enemy, as a guarantee of the armistice, give up to the French army the forts of Kufstein, Schanz, and other permanent points of fortification in the Tyrol, the fortresses of Feintlementz and Nauders, and other fortified points in the country of the Tyrol; and in the last place the fortresses of Wurtzburg in Franconia, and Braun in the Circle of Bavaria.

From the Journal des Defenseurs.

"Gen. Moreau, on the 25th Dec. concluded an armistice and suspension of arms for 30 days, demanded by the archduke Charles, commander of the Austrian army. The French army by virtue of this armistice, occupies a line of demarcation, which extends from Bormio in the Valteline to Pachelna on the Danube, 17 leagues from Vienna. The line passes by Bormio, Glurns, Botsen, Brixen, Liens, Spital, Mundimarkt, Leoben, Erlenhart, Mark, Gamsing, to Erlach and Pachelna.

"The forts of the Tyrol, the fortresses of Kufstein, Schanz, Brannau, the citadel of Wurtzburg, &c. are to be evacuated by the Austrian troops between the 26th Dec. and 8th of Jan.

"The line of demarcation for the Galo-Batavian army extends from Nuremberg to Erlach, passing by Neuburg, Pilsberg, Lauer, Stad-am-hof and Raulbon."

Postscript.—(from the Journal des Debats, of the 12th Nivose (2d Jan).
"A courier, arrived last night, brings the account of an armistice concluded between the French and Austrian troops. The armistice is for 30 days, 15 days previous notice must be given before the resumption of hostilities; thus it is an armistice of 45 days. The archduke Charles has sent this news by an extraordinary courier to Luneville."

LONDON, January 10.

We yesterday received the Paris Journals to the 4th inclusive. The Moniteur of the 12th and the 13th, the number being consolidated, contains official copies of gen. Desolles's dispatches, announcing the success of the army of the Rhine, and of the convention by which it was followed. General Desolles states, as inducements for the conclusion of the armistice, the possibility of general Bellegarde detaching from the army in Italy, a body of troops to join those in the Tyrol, and falling on the rear, intercepting the communications with France. They had not heard of the commencement of hostilities in Italy, and it seems to be inferred that Brune was rather tardy.

The conditions of the armistice, however, are so favourable to the enemy, they require no other motive than the advantages they offer. The French having obtained entire possession of the Tyrol, having united their armies of Germany and Italy by a complete line of posts, and being in possession of every strong place behind them, would be enabled to renew the war with almost a certainty of success. Respecting the permanent fortresses which the French have got into their hands, provision has been made that they shall be restored in their present state, if hostilities are not renewed; but if peace does not follow, it seems they will be left in the power of the enemy to destroy them if they think proper. The detachments of Feintlementz, Nauders, and other fortifications of this description are left at the disposal of the French.

It appears by a dispatch from gen. Brune, dated the 27th of Dec. that the campaign had at last been seriously opened in Italy.—He had not waited to cross the line of the Mincio but attacked it in front.

On the 27th the French made a vigorous attack upon the Austrian positions on the Mincio, and with success. The passage, after a desperate engagement, was carried at Montebello, and Reno. These places are between the lake di Garda and Mantua, lying nearer to the former. On the 27th, at one in the morning, the headquarters were at Valeggio, on the left bank. The army is stated in the official communication to the legislative body, to blockade Mastua. The account given by Brune of the battle, however, is very short and not very explicit. It is evident that much must have been finished

on both sides. A great number of superior officers are stated to have been wounded on the side of the French. They certainly gained their object, and had the war continued, the army of the Rhine would have experienced the benefit of the diversion. From Brune's dispatch it appears that he intended to renew the battle next day. He could not at that time have received an account of the armistice; indeed he is not bound by it.—He, as well as Angereau in Franconia, is left at liberty to negotiate a separate one; and if his advantages are as decisive as he states, he will not fail to exact considerable sacrifices from the Austrians in Italy.

The chief consul has announced all these successes to the legislative bodies with the utmost exultation; and the latter have willingly voted, that the four principal armies have deserved well of their country.

Peace on the continent is considered as certain; indeed, the chief consul states, that count Cobentzel had officially announced the 31st December, that he was empowered to treat for a separate peace; and next day the conferences were to open. The points to detail will not be difficult to adjust, after the basis of treaty is agreed upon, and considering the difficulty that must already have taken place. As we conjectured, the terms of peace will not be more severe than they were formerly offered. The chief consul states the principles on which he acts in the following words:

"The left bank of the Rhine shall be the boundary of the French republic: She makes no pretensions to the right bank. The interest of Europe does not permit the emperor to pass the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian republics shall be insured and guaranteed. Our victories add nothing to the pretensions of the French people: Austria ought not to expect from her defeats what she would not have obtained from her victories.

"Such are the invariable intentions of the government.—The welfare of France shall be to restore calm to Germany and Italy—her glory to deliver the continent from the avaricious and destructive genius of the English."

January 15.

On the 9th instant, the jury of the department of the Seine declared, that a plot existed for assassinating the first consul, and found guilty Carrachi, Arenas, Demerville, and Topino, Leharun, upon whom, after some debate, judgment of death was pronounced. The other persons accused, viz.—Diana, the woman Fumey, Destecq, and Lavigne, were acquitted.

The French three per cents, were at 52f 25c on the 3d.

The English property confiscated in Russia, is said to amount to 1,680,000l. sterling; and our sailors, according to the same report, have been marched to Siberia and Moscow.

The Imperial family were fully prepared to set out for Offen, escorted by a party of the life guards—the gallery of paintings, the Imperial treasury, and the city treasury, containing 12 millions in specie, were likewise about to be removed from the capital, when the archduke Charles arrived at Vienna, very unexpectedly, at ten in the morning of the 27th, bringing the consolatory intelligence of his having concluded an armistice of thirty days with general Moreau.

January 16.

It appears that government has received information, that the armed confederacy between the different powers of the north, Russia, Denmark and Sweden, has actually been signed. In consequence of this intelligence, we are informed, that an order of council was yesterday issued, authorizing the detention of all Russian, Danish and Swedish vessels, in the ports in this country, and directions were sent to the commissioners of the customs accordingly.

The above intelligence is confirmed, by a notice from the custom-house, having been sent to Lloyd's coffee-house this morning announcing the detention of all vessels belonging to the powers above-mentioned.

The Swedish merchantmen alone, detained in our ports, are said to amount to upwards of 300 sail.

A proclamation on this subject, was issued in the course of the morning, and government, we understand, have granted letters of marque, against the powers of the northern confederacy.

January 19.

Government have directed the immediate equipment of every ship of the line in a state for service. At Chatham the shipwrights have begun to work two tides extra by candle light upon the Blenheim, of 90 guns, which is to cut down to a third rate. The Irresistible, Thetis, and Zealous, of 74 guns, Utrecht, of 66; Asia, De Ruyter, Ceyland, Lion, and Standard, of 64; and Batavier and Belchermer, of 56; are all under equipment at the same port. In addition to similar exertions in other of his majesty's yards, contracts have been concluded with the owners of private yards for as many vessels as they can immediately build.

In pursuance of the order in council of the 14th, for the seizure of all vessels belonging to Russia, Sweden and Denmark, nearly one hundred ships of the two latter nations have already been detained in the river Downs, Dover, Portsmouth, Plymouth and Yarmouth.

Government has also contracted for the immediate equipment of thirty 64 gun ships, which are the best calculated for the north seas.

Lord Nelson left town on Tuesday morning for Plymouth, and will proceed immediately to the Mediterranean, from whence lord Keith has been recalled. The want of a more cordial co-operation between the naval and military commanders in those seas has been much to be deplored; and the change in one of the commands must so far be beneficial to the public service.

Ministers conceiving it proper to be prepared against any attempt of invasion, which the enemy, with so many troops are rendered disposable by the peace on the continent, may make, have, it is said, given orders to construct as soon as possible, a number of gun-boats for the protection of our coasts, particularly our ports, and the mouths of navigable rivers.

The Apollo, lately arrived from India after a remarkable quick passage, brought the particulars to government of the unsuccessful attempt made by col. Murray, and a detachment of the 84th regiment, to make a landing at Suez. A promise of extensive co-operation had been made by the Scheriff of Medina: in consequence of which, col. Murray with a body of between 4 and 5000 men, sailed from India, and was conducted up the Red Sea by some vessels of commodore Blanket's squadron. The Scheriff of Medina was so far faithful to his engagement, that he joined the English in person, but with a force so inadequate that their attempt to make good a landing failed.

The consternation at Vienna, on the advance of the French, was very great. Every body, from high to low, was running away, carrying all the property that was moveable. For 16 horses to transport a family to Bruun, which is 16 leagues from Vienna, 2000 florins was asked; for a day or two no horses were to be had. In the mean-time, some exertions were made to put Vienna in a state of defence; but the news that an armistice was negotiating allayed the fears of the people, and put a stop to the emigration.

The letters from the out ports mention that several ships of war have sailed with orders to take and bring in such Danish and Swedish vessels as they meet with. No letters of marque, however, have yet been issued, though a great number of applications have been made.

On Friday the Magara frigate arrived in Torbay with dispatches to earl St. Vincent, from Sir Henry Harvey, commanding the fleet off Brest, stating that the combined fleet amounting to 52 sail, were completely ready for sea. On Thursday last 10 sail of the line made a movement seemingly with an intention to put to sea, but our fleet appearing, the enemy put into a bay close to Brest. All accounts from France agree that considerable efforts are making to prepare the navy for action in as great force as the means of the republic will permit.

It appears by accounts brought by a cartel to Falmouth, that the French are very assiduous in collecting their seamen together, for the purpose of manning their fleet; that they have called in the privateers that are now cruising, and as they arrive they are immediately stripped of their crews, who are marched to Brest without delay.

It appears that they are also collecting and equipping transports and other vessels, in a manner that shews they may be wanted for some special service.

Lord Nelson arrived at Plymouth on Friday evening, and hoisted his flag on board the San Joseph of 112 guns. She is expected to be ready for sea in a few days.

NEW-YORK, February 2.

On the 26th ult. gen. Moreau dined with the arch-duke Charles at Crems, where counts Lehrbach Saurau, and Colloredo were present.

From a London paper January 20.

We have heard it frequently asserted, that America, whether Jefferson or Adams succeeded to the presidency, will concur with the other powers of Europe in asserting the principles on which the northern confederacy is founded, and will resist the search of neutral vessels.—We hope this opinion is unfounded. Tho' the accession of America to a league now recognized to be hostile, might be attended with much inconveniences to England, the people of the United States would not be without a share of mischief. America might deprive us of at least part of the supply of grain which our necessities require, but she would deprive herself of a market for her commodity.—America might augment our distress by cutting off the supply of provisions which she sends to our West-India islands, and compelling us to feed them ourselves, tho' it would be easy by any prohibition to do so effectually against the temptation of high price and great gain. Her trade, on the other hand, would be annoyed by our navy, and her progress to wealth retarded by the shocks of premature and unreasonable war. Nevertheless, we know that the obstruction which the commerce of the United States receives from our cruisers, and the molestation occasioned by too vigorous an application of the claim, and not a very civil exercise of the right of search, has created us many enemies; and it would be very proper to take care that this right should not be resorted to but when necessary, and never to seek a pretence for cap-

ture. It exists as a right conducive to our self-defence, not as a capricious regulation to afford booty.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, dated December 3.

Admiral Keith has demanded by two letters that the governor shall recognize the Maltese as subjects of his Britannic majesty; the dey has declared that he considered them as enemies, and that he will pay no respect to them even under English colours."

WASHINGTON, March 2.

On Saturday last, Thomas Jefferson, at present vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate, took leave of that body, on which occasion he delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

To give the usual opportunity of appointing a president pro tempore, I now propose to retire from the chair of the senate; and as the time is near at hand when the relations will cease, which have for some time subsisted between this honourable house and myself, I beg leave before I withdraw to return them my grateful thanks for all instances of attention and respect, with which they have been pleased to honour me. In the discharge of my functions here, it has been my conscientious endeavour to observe impartial justice, without regard to persons or subject: and if I have failed of impressing this on the mind of the senate, it will be to me a circumstance of the deepest regret. I may have erred at times. No doubt I have erred. This is the law of human nature. For honest errors, however, indulgence may be hoped.

I owe to truth and justice, at the same time to declare that the habits of order and decorum which so strongly characterize the proceedings of the senate, have rendered the umirage of their president an office of little difficulty: that in times and on questions which have severely tried the sensibilities of the house, calm and temperate discussion has rarely been disturbed by departures from order.

Should the supports which I have received from the senate, in the performance of my duties here, attend me into the new station to which the public will have transferred me, I shall consider it as commencing under the happiest auspices.

With these expressions of my dutiful regard to the senate as a body, I ask leave to mingle my particular wishes for the health and happiness of the individuals who compose it: and to render them my cordial and respectful adieu.

TH. JEFFERSON.

February 28, 1801.

The address was referred to a select committee.

March 3.

The address of Thomas Jefferson, president elect, to the senate, inserted in our last, was referred to Messrs. Morris, Dayton, and J. Mason, who on Monday reported the form of a reply, which was agreed to, and presented by a committee to Mr. Jefferson on Tuesday. It follows:

Sir,

While we congratulate you on those expressions of the public will which called you to the first office in the United States, we cannot but lament the loss of that intelligence, attention, and impartiality, with which you have presided over our deliberations. The senate feel themselves much gratified by the sense you have been pleased to express of their support in the performance of your late duties. Be persuaded that it will never be withheld from a chief magistrate, who in the exercise of his office shall be influenced by due regard to the honour and interest of our country. In the confidence that your official conduct will be directed to these great objects, a confidence derived from past events, we repeat to you, Sir, the assurance of our constitutional support in your future administration.

JAMES HILLHOUSE, President of the senate pro tempore.

To which the president elect replied:

Gentlemen,

I receive with due sensibility the congratulations of the senate on being called to the first executive office of our government, and I accept with great satisfaction their assurances of support in whatever regards the honour and interest of our country. Knowing no other object in the discharges of my public duties, their confidence in my future conduct, derived from past events, shall not be disappointed, so far as my judgement may enable me to discern those objects.

The approbation they are so good as to express of my conduct in the chair of the senate, is highly gratifying to me; and I pray them to accept my humble thanks for these declarations of it.

March 3, 1801.

Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States, this morning took his seat in the senate, as president of that body.

March 4.

On Monday, the late president of the United States sent a message to the senate in relation to the French convention.

He observed that it was his wish that the convention should have been ratified entire. But as a different opinion was entertained by the senate, a respect for the high authority of that body induced him to ratify it, under the conditions they had imposed; that he had nominated Mr. Bayard, minister plenipotentiary to France; but that Mr. Bayard had assigned to him the most satisfactory reasons for declining the embassy;—reasons which would operate to prevent him from nominating any other individual qualified to discharge faithfully the duties of a minister. He there-

fore suffered the business to devolve on his successor.

Annapolis, March 12.

On the 4th instant, at 12 o'clock, THOMAS JEFFERSON, president of the United States, took the oath of office required by the constitution, in the senate chamber, in the city of Washington, in the presence of the senate, the public officers, and a large concourse of citizens. Previously to which he delivered the following ADDRESS:

Friends and fellow-citizens,

CALLED upon to undertake the duties of the first executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow-citizens which is here assembled to express my grateful thanks for the favour with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere and conscious that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful prepossessions which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers to justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye; when I contemplate these transcendent objects, and see the honour, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved country committed to the issue and the auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation and humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly indeed should I despair, did not the presence of many, whom I here see, remind me, that, in the other high authorities provided by our constitution, I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you, then, gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked, amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

During the contest of opinion through which we have passed, the animation of discussion and of exertion has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the union, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression. Let us then, fellow-citizens, with one heart and one mind, let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonising spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We are all republicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth.—I believe it the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or how we found angels, in the form of kings, to govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us then, with courage and confidence, pursue our own federal and republican principles: our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high minded to endure the degradations of the others, possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation, entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the life of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our own industry, to honour and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them, enlightened by a benign religion, professed, indeed and practised in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude and the love of man, acknowledging and adoring an overruling Providence, which by all its dispensations

proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter, with all these blessings what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow-citizens, a wife and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labour the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

About to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political;—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none;—the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies;—the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigour, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad; a zealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided;—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expence, that labour may be lightly burthened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation, which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages, and blood of our heroes, have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.

I repeat then, fellow-citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation, and the favour, which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you reposed in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground; I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional; and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage, is a great consolation to me for the past; and my future solicitude will be, to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.

Relying then on the patronage of your good will, advance with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible how much better choice it is in your power to make. And may that Infinite Power, which rules the destinies of the universe, lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favourable issue for your peace and prosperity.

The following nominations were on Thursday last made by the president of the United States, and confirmed by the senate without a division.
James Madison, of Virginia, secretary of state.
Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, secretary at war.
Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, attorney-general, in place of Charles Lee, resigned.
Robert R. Livingston, (now chancellor of the state of New York) minister plenipotentiary to France.
The senate have adjourned.

ALEXANDER WELSH, Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.
He repairs clocks and watches of every description. He also warrants watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of choosing a representative to congress for the fifth district of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

March 10, 1801.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS, Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, in the house where Dr. Sheaff formerly lived,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours for the time he has been in business, and hopes those who have tried his work will continue their custom; they may rest assured that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction; he carries on the business for both ladies and gentlemen, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and will endeavour to get the best materials.

Western Shore of Maryland.

GENERAL COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1799.

ORDERED by the Court, That in all cases where rules are laid to declare, or to plead, such declarations or pleadings be filed by the tenth of April and the tenth of September, respectively next following the term at which such rule was laid; and that all alterations and amendments of plots, made under warrants of refurvey issued from this court, be made and returnable the tenth of April and tenth of September respectively next following the term at which leave shall be given, to add to or amend any such plot.

Tell. JOHN GWINN, Clk.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS BOYD, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, as distribution of the assets then in hand will be made to the creditors, at Queen-Anne-town, in said county.

And, pursuant to an order of the said court, will be sold, at public sale, at the subscriber's house, on Friday the 27th day of March next, for ready money, all the personal estate of the said Thomas Boyd, consisting of negroes, stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Witness my hand.

MARGARET BOYD, Administratrix.

February 28, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CLEMENT CLEMENTS, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th February, 1801.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to come in with their respective accounts, duly authenticated, on or before July next, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.
Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1801.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly, Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

THE partnership of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds (with security, if required) on or before the first day of January, 1801. RIDGELY and EVANS.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the month of December last, a negro woman, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, good proportion to her height, took with her her child, she calls it AUSTIN or JACOB; she has petitioned for her freedom, and calls herself ALLY JOICE; it is expected she is upon Carroll's Manor, as she has frequently been there, or harboured about Annapolis, she has many acquaintances there. Whoever takes up said woman and child, and secures them, or bet, in Annapolis gaol, or if brought home, shall receive the above reward, by the subscriber.

JAMES SANDERS, Living in
Anne-Arundel county, near
Queen-Anne.

March 5, 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for SALE, at the Printing-Office,
THE

Baltimore Repository,

For the year 1801.

CONTAINING

An Almanack.	Post-office establishment, with times of receiving and closing the mails at Baltimore.
A bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.	Ministers, consuls, &c. to and from the United States.
Abstract of the revenue law.	List of the navy of the United States.
List of duties, tonnage, drawbacks & bounties, &c.	Government of the state of Maryland.
An act to value property.	List of the general assembly.
An act to lay a direct tax.	An account of the corporation of the city of Baltimore, with a list of officers.
An act to establish a general stamp office.	Banks, insurance companies, &c. in ditto.
List of stamp duties.	And a variety of other useful matter.
Officers of the revenue.	
Government of the United States.	
List of congress.	
Departments of state, treasury, war, navy and judiciary.	

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of EDWARD PYE, an insolvent debtor of Charles county, that the subscriber hath been, by the chancellor, appointed trustee for their benefit, and that the chancellor hath limited and appointed the 25th day of April next, before which day they are to bring in and declare their claims to me, the subscriber.

LUKE F. MATTHEWS, Trustee.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who says he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South Carolina, and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogers, of this county. His owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff
Charles county.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENNETT HOPEWELL, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, are desired to render the same to the subscriber, duly authenticated, before the twentieth day of July next, as no claims will be paid after that day, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

BENNETT HOPEWELL, Administrator.

December 30, 1800.

TAKEN up as strays, by the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, three COWS, one a black and white, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop and hole in the left; the other two red and white, one marked with a crop in the left ear, and a crop and slit in the right, the other with an under cut in each ear. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving property and paying charges.

HENRY WOODWARD.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All matters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

March 7, 1800.

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS.

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

Anne-Arundel **W**HEREAS William Alexander, collector of the tax for the county aforesaid, hath this county, &c. day returned to the commissioners of the tax of said county, the following list of lands in said county, on which there is no personal property to pay the said taxes, to wit:

Names of Lands.	Amt. tax.	Names of Persons.
House and lot in Annapolis,	4 14 6	Elizabeth Boniley's heirs.
House and lot in ditto,	3 19 6	Doct. John Daniel.
House and lot in ditto,	0 11 6	Henry and Rezin Davidge.
House and lot in ditto,	0 16 6	Richard Tootell.
Part Fowler's Range,	0 10 8	Priscilla Fowler.
Part Duvall's Range,	1 13 3	Stephen Steward.
Part Howard's Fancy,	0 10 4	Samuel Chafe.
Part Rockhold's Purchase, part Point Lookout, and part of Best Success,	0 18 11	Joseph Hawkins.
Land, name unknown, part Yates's Inheritance, and part Howard's Range,	1 10 8	Hockley Company.
Part Hog Neck,	0 6 9	James Cookley.
Little Timber Neck,	0 13 8	George Collins.
Part Milford,	0 5 4	Nathan Hall.
Part Mountain Wales,	0 17 4	James Meekelheus.
Part Neal's Delight,	0 8 6	John Mobberly.
Part Bite the Biter, and Hammond and Gift,	0 2 9	James Tolson.
Blooming Plains,	4 19 11	Isaac Pollock.
Part Additional Defence,	0 19 9	John M'Donald.
Part Worthington's Range,	0 14 6	Beale Israel.
Part Half Pone,	1 2 6	John Barlow, sen.
Part Rebecca's Lot,	0 10 10	Peter Bond's heirs.
Part Invasion, part Conclusion, and What's Left, Victory, and Eagle's Tower,	1 16 1	John Brown, of Adam, heirs.
Part Invasion and Any Thing,	0 6 9	John Brown, shoe-maker.
Part Hebron, and part Batchelor's Choice,	1 12 9	Vachel Barnes.
Carter's Rock's, and Patapco Mill Seat,	1 0 10	Valentine Brown.
Yates's Contrivance, and Cockey's Neglect,	2 10 3	John Cornelius.
Land formerly affeited to John Secrett,	2 19	Edward Dorley, of John, heirs.
Part sundry tracts,	4 14 6	Samuel Sterett.
Land at Elk-Ridge Landing,	1 6 1	William Shipley, sen. heirs.
Land at Elk-Ridge Landing,	1 8 9	Dennis Griffith, of the heirs of Joshua Griffith.
Land and improvements at ditto,	0 1 5	Charles Ridgely's heirs.
Part Stamp Act Repealed,	2 8 11	William Urquhart.
Part Support to Small Quantity,	0 13 6	Samuel Dodge.
Part Weedy Glade,	0 7 2	Mary Leatherwood.
Part Stamp Act Repealed,	1 5 9	William Smith.
Cheney's Purchase,	0 10 2	Sufanna Stanbury.
Taylor's Settlement,	0 10 2	Elizabeth Day.
Town Hill,	16 10 1	Benjamin Galloway.
Lot in London-town,	1 10 9	Solomon Sparrow.
Lots in ditto,	0 2 9	William Biggs.
Land, name unknown,	0 8 2	John Clervo.
Philk's Rest,	1 8 11	Priscilla Simmons.
Part Dawson's Chance, Forked Creek, Chance, Ahley's Adventure, Friendship, Foothold, Brushy Bottom, part Dawson's Chance, Lucky Point, Brushy Neck, and other lands, names un- known,	0 6 9	Thomas Todd.
Hunt's Chance,	10 6 11	James Lloyd.
Hunt's Chance,	1 13 6	Mary Evans.
Grammar's Parrott,	1 1 4	Charles Williamson.
Hill's Purchase,	1 18 6	Nathan Smith.
Lands, name unknown,	1 8 1	Ann Vernon.
	7 16 2	Johanna Plummer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said lands, or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and cost thereon, will be sold, to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.

By order,
February 14, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, two mulatto men, committed to my custody, one by the name of WILLIAM BUTLER, about thirty years of age, committed for breaking open the store house of Thomas Norman; the other by the name of NED BROOKS, about the same age, for having been guilty of much disorderly conduct upon the plantations of major William Brogden and Jerom Plummer. Whoever takes up said negroes, and delivers them to JAMES HUNTER, the gaoler, of Annapolis, or secures them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

February 24, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, a negro man by the name of JEM, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a down look, and very remarkable scars or marks on his legs and thighs; had on a round blue jacket and trousers, very ragged and dirty. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel county gaol, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff, or
BENJAMIN DARNALL.

February 25, 1801.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with wag-gons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and scythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windsor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 16th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased.

AN excellent two story brick DWELLING-HOUSE, in the said city, together with the necessary out buildings, an elegant garden, and a good yard, the whole enclosed by a substantial brick wall. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

N. B. The above property may be purchased at private sale, and the terms known, provided application be made to the trustee, in the city of Annapolis, before the day above mentioned for the public sale thereof.

Annapolis, February.

THE creditors of WILLIAM FRENCH, an insolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, with their claims properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividend; and as there has been a mortgage given on certain property by said French to Mr. Henry Hall, deceased, that is yet unsettled in part, it is hereby requested that the executors of Mr. Hall, or some person for them, will appear on that day with said mortgage in order to come to settlement.

JOHN WELCH, Trustee
agreeable to act of assembly.

February 24, 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1800.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the thirteenth day of March next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day,

ALL the right, title, and estate of SAMUEL SHERELS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, in and to all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of LAND, called SHERELS' CHANCE, lying in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid, and said to contain one hundred and sixty-four acres and three eighths of an acre of Land, situated about eighteen miles from the city of Annapolis, six from Elliott's tavern, formerly Rawlings's, and near Mount Pleasant ferry. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, within twelve months thereafter.

Feb. 10. RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the county and general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 23d day of March next, at Mr. John W. field's tavern, where the election of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county is held,

ALL that valuable tract or parcel of LAND, called WORTHINGTON'S RANGE, and a tract called ALTOGETHER, containing in the whole 200 acres, more or less; also two negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, with sundry hogs, cows, and sheep; the above is taken as the property of NICHOLAS WATKINS, sen. to satisfy debts due Richard Harwood, for the use of Francis T. Clements, Elizabeth Dorley, Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas, Philip and Joshua Griffith, for the use of Henry Howard, and for officers fees due for the years 1798 and 1799. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, for READY CASH.

JOHN WELCH, Late Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle with all persons who are indebted to him on account of dealing in his store, in the city of Annapolis, has deposited his books in the hands of RICHARD H. HARWOOD, attorney at law, for the purpose of instituting suits against all persons who shall not discharge their respective accounts, on or before the fifteenth day of March next, after which time no longer indulgence can be given.

January 28, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat; he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.
November 15, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, flow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

TO BE RENTED.

For the term of sixteen months, THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE in which captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to SAMUEL RIBOUT, Esq; of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801.

W. D. ADDISON.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and earnestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obligation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.